

Converting Colors

HunterLab(61.1997, 35.3642,
-15.2039)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(61.1997, 35.3642,
-15.2039) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(61.1997, 35.3642,
-15.2039)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DB8AC9
RGB	219, 138, 201
RGB Percent	86%, 54%, 79%
CMY	0.1412, 0.4588, 0.2118
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.08, 0.14
HSL	313°, 53%, 70%
HSV	313°, 37%, 86%
XYZ	48.8444, 37.4540, 59.9132
YIQ	169.4010, 28.0530, 36.7650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

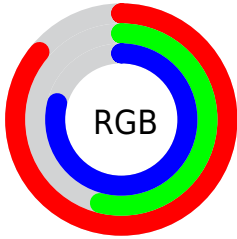
Format	Color
R _Y B	219, 138, 201
Decimal	14387913
CIE Lab	67.62, 40.08, -19.72
CIE LCh	68, 44.666, 333.798
Yxy	37.4557, 0.3341, 0.2562
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292577993 (0xFFDB8AC9)
YUV	169.4010, 15.5783, 43.4983
Hunter-Lab	61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039

Details

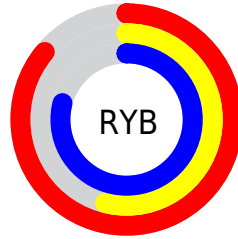
The HunterLab color $61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC99CC`. A complement of this color would be $76.4642, -36.1982, 22.0932$, and the grayscale version is $63.0849, -3.3661, 3.4275$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $81.6210, 28.5314, -17.9296$, and $40.6801, 32.7965, -14.5906$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $56.1844, 46.0745, -19.7684$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $66.7973, 24.4477, -10.1669$.

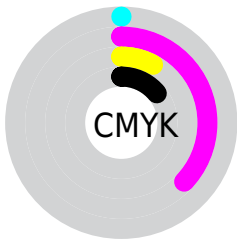
Distribution



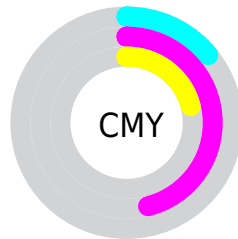
- Red (86%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the HunterLab color 61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

61.1997, 35.3642,
-15.2039

61.1997, 35.3642,
-15.2039

183.1064, 42.8502,
-14.9703

50.5574, 34.0767,
-14.9484

84.4234, 37.6111,
-15.5202

40.6142, 32.6730,
-14.6277

96.9351, 38.5915,
-15.5909

31.4249, 31.1450,
-14.2404

110.0103, 39.4852,
-15.6072

23.0571, 29.4959,
-13.7953

123.6256, 40.2987,
-15.5722

15.6013, 27.7627,
-13.3268

137.7604, 41.0374,
-15.4887

9.1832, 26.1380,
-12.9749

152.3962, 41.7061,

0.0000, INF, -NF

-15.3590

0.0000, NaN, NaN

167.5166, 42.3091,
-15.1856

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.1997, 35.3642,
-15.2039

■ 61.1997, 35.3642,
-15.2039

■ 56.1844, 46.0745,
-19.7684

■ 66.7973, 24.4477,
-10.1669

■ 51.8416, 56.1911,
-23.6200

■ 72.8878, 13.5718,
-4.8384

■ 48.2666, 65.1493,
-26.4557

■ 79.3998, 2.8610,
0.6656

■ 45.5349, 72.2830,
-27.9718

■ 86.2733, -7.6306,
6.2709

■ 43.6759, 77.0045,
-27.9673

■ 93.4591, -17.8914,
11.9327

42.6315, 79.1118,
-26.4858

96.0754, -20.8268,
12.5451

42.3970, 79.4810,
-25.8969

96.2197, -20.0129,
10.4761

96.3679, -19.1791,
8.3563

96.5198, -18.3252,
6.1856

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



61.2011, 19.7192, -35.7164



61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039



61.2011, 40.2093, 5.7141

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



61.2011, 35.3619, -15.2024



61.2011, -5.8048, 29.8129



61.2011, -32.1582, -20.8187

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039



76.4642, -36.1982, 22.0932

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



61.2011, -37.2208, 0.8488



61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039



61.2011, -23.2962, 26.6653

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



61.2011, 35.3619, -15.2024



61.2011, 14.7259, 27.9697



61.2011, -34.1968, 17.4288



61.2011, -19.3981, -39.6255

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039



61.2011, 36.2089, 16.3739



61.2011, -34.1968, 17.4288



61.2011, -34.7363, -13.4162

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



61.2011, 35.3619, -15.2024



91.1020, 8.6004, -1.9156



55.0604, 18.7306, -37.9107



41.6577, 4.7839, -1.3004

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



61.2011, 35.3619, -15.2024



68.2362, 51.4701, -22.1417



59.8417, 28.7066, 3.9904



36.3631, 2.5556, -0.3246



32.6732, 61.2958, -20.2975



8.3909, 15.8658, -6.1761

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



61.2011, 35.3619, -15.2024



68.2362, 51.4701, -22.1417



77.4952, -30.1603, 7.2445



36.3631, 2.5556, -0.3246



32.6732, 61.2958, -20.2975



8.3909, 15.8658, -6.1761

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

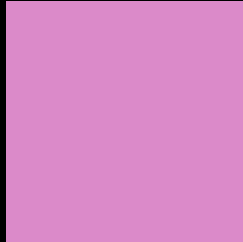
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

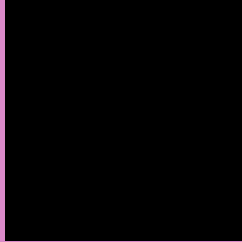
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039.

-15.2039.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039

Protanopia

61.4759, 4.0917, -26.6820

Deuteranopia

61.3416, 4.8266, -13.1737



Tritanopia

61.3451, 21.6560, 6.9156

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039



Protanomaly

60.8101, 14.2803, -23.0095



Deuteranomaly

60.9705, 15.0680, -14.1201



Tritanomaly

61.3200, 26.3965, -0.4715

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039



Achromatopsia

62.9885, -3.3609, 3.4223



Achromatomaly

61.9312, 9.9674, -3.5155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(219, 138, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 138, 201)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(219, 138, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 138, 201) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(219, 138, 201) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 138, 201) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 138, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 138, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 138, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 138,  
201) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 61.1997, 35.3642, -15.2039 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 138, 201) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
138, 201) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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